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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE WAR!

Designs of Russia!

CAUSE OF AGITATION!

M. Thiers' Account

OF ARMISTICE EFFORTS!

Another Battle Reported!

FRENCH ARMY MOVEMENTS!

Defenses in the North!

INUNDATION AT DONAU!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

GERMAN WAR NEWS.

LONDON, November 14.—The German army has fallen heavily in the north-eastern part of France.

The Prussians have captured the towns of Isle sur le Doubis and Clerval, in the Department of Doubs.

After a brief skirmish the Mobiles, who were in possession of the town, retired to the southward.

The Swiss Troops have entirely disappeared from this section of the country.

LONDON, November 14.—The Prussians within a few days have captured Soissons, Chateau Thierry and Clermont, all important towns in the territory near Orleans in the north-east. The Prussians are now gathering for a fight for Peronne and Amiens, in the north-west. The latter is the key to the Lille district, and the former is the key to the Somme valley. Gambetta has retreated to Tours from Orleans, and expresses himself entirely satisfied with the result of the movement. Von der Tann and Prince Albrecht have joined the army of Metz. That portion of the Army which defeated Von der Tann on Wednesday is still facing him, but the flanking movement will be executed by new troops well supported by artillery. The junction of the right and left wings in the rear of the Bavarians will probably be completed to-day, although no positive news to that effect is received.

THIERS' REPORT OF HIS EFFORTS FOR ARMISTICE.

LONDON, November 14.—The Times publishes Thiers' report on his recent mission. He says he deems he owes to the French People, who desired that an armistice should be concluded, an succinct account of the grave negotiations he expended in undertaking. He mentions the desolation of the country through which he passed, going from Orleans to Versailles, at which latter place he stopped but one moment. He proceeded forthwith to Paris, stopping at the Ministry of foreign affairs in order to meet with the Government. He passed the night in deliberation, and next morning, the first of November, he saw Bismarck, who was perfectly aware of the nature of his mission, as he had received, at the outset, the same letter that was communicated to Favre. Bismarck declared that he desired to avoid further effusion of blood, and to allow France, through elections, to form a regular Government with which to treat definitively. This was all the more evident from the fact that Bismarck suggested that the elections should be held in France, and not at Versailles, which resolution was carried to Favre by Bismarck himself. Favre and Bismarck then had a long conference, which made mention that the remains of the Government at Tours were the only one possessed all foreign loans, but which refused to treat with Favre. Bismarck declared that he had no intention to meddle with the internal management of France. Favre immediately answered that the Government which represented France in the midst of the present crisis solved upon, had forever terminated its existence with its fatal capitulation at Sedan, and opened with annihilation if she lifts her finger.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH FORCES.

LONDON, November 14.—A dispatch from Tours to-day says: The movements of Generals Aurilles are to Chartres on one flank and Faidherbe on the other, with a view of surrounding Von der Tann and Prince Albrecht before the arrival of detachments of the late army of Metz. That portion of the Army which defeated Von der Tann on Wednesday is still facing him, but the flanking movement will be executed by new troops well supported by artillery. The junction of the right and left wings in the rear of the Bavarians will probably be completed to-day, although no positive news to that effect is received.

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THE GERMAN SIEGE ARTILLERY ADVANCING.

LONDON, November 14.—A dispatch from Tours to-day says: The siege artillery of the German army is advancing slowly in the east. They now occupy Dole.

Garibaldi is at Chagny, where there is also a force of Germans. The work of fortifying Lyons continues. The heights about the town have been greatly strengthened, and the National Guards are busily employed in the work.

A dispatch from Lille announces the capture of Commercy on the 9th.

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[N. Y. World's Cable Special.]

ARMY OF THE LOIRE—LOSS OF CANNON IN ARTILLERY FIGHTING—THE SITUATION BEFORE PARIS—BOMBARDMENT REFUSING A GRAND SORTIE.

LONDON, November 14.—A special telegram to the World from Tours, to-day received, is as follows:

The right body of the Army of the Loire yesterday occupied a position extending from the line of the Chateau Dun road to St. Peravy, Patay and Chenneville.

The total loss of the Germans in the actions of the 9th, 10th and 11th, before Orleans, including sick and wounded, is estimated at 20,000. 6,000 is killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. De Polenheim now commands a movement which is designed to outflank Gen. Von der Tann's right.

LONDON, November 9.—German forces now have received orders to move the seventeenth and Fourth d'vsl n of Wurtemburgers, and the Twenty-second d'vsl n of Prussians, from the army of the Loire to the army of the Meuse.

The Germans are now in possession of Lyons in the rear of the Germans.

The re-newed firing from the guns on the forts at Paris has shown that there is no truce or armistice with the besieged. The cessation of these guns was only a ruse to get the Germans to remove their troops from the front of Paris.

The Germans have been engaged in fortifying the city, and have thrown up earthworks and planted heavy guns in position to bombard the city. The Germans have also erected a number of batteries for the purpose of bombarding the city.

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DESPERATE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND GERMANS.

LONDON, November 14.—A dispatch from the Times, dated Versailles, 13th, says: The fighting on the left of the German lines has been very severe. The French have made a desperate effort to break through the lines, and on Saturday the entire town seemed to be ablaze.

The German Government is negotiating with the authorities at Tours and Paris to prevent the recurrence of the fearful loss of life which has occurred. The authorities had contemplated taking this step as a result of the capitulation of the Provisional Government in case the Emperor should refuse to accept the terms of the treaty of 1856.

Thus all the negotiations for the Neutralization of the Black Sea, and the long-standing controversy between Russia and Europe, have been settled by the Powers in the most interesting communication by that line.

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FROM FRANCE.

PROCEEDINGS RESUMED.

TOURS, November 14.—The Bavarian troops are recently brought here have been sent to L'Isle En Dodin, in the Department of Haute Garonne, by special trains.

SERVE ABOLITIONIST REMOVED.

The French authorities have removed the Governor of Senegal, under the French on the river, in their colony on the western coast of Africa.

THE GERMANS STEADILY ADVANCING.

LONDON, November 14.—A dispatch from Tours to-day says: The Germans are steadily advancing in the east. They now occupy Dole.

Garibaldi is at Chagny, where there is also a force of Germans. The work of fortifying Lyons continues. The heights about the town have been greatly strengthened, and the National Guards are busily employed in the work.

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THE SECRET VICTORY.

LONDON, November 14.—The crowning journalistic event of the day is the publication of the secret treaty between Russia and Turkey, which was signed on the 13th of March, 1871, and which was kept secret by the Powers. Both treaties are now in full force. The Russian Government has succeeded in its object, and the remainder of the Paris treaty is remain valid.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The steamers Minnesotan, Scandinavian and Danish have arrived out.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, November 14.—Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat, No. 2 Red Winter, 6s 7d to 6s 8d; do No. 2 Red Spring, 6s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d. Barley, 32s 6d. Oats, 18s 6d. Peas, 39s 6d. Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 57s 6d. Tallow, 44s 6d. Bacon, 32s 6d. Cheese, 62s 6d. Flour, 25s 6d.

LONDON, November 14.—The following comprises the latest quotations of American securities: Five-twenties of 1862, 90½; do of 1865, old, 90½; do of 1867, 89½; do of 1868, 89½; Ten-forties, 87½; Stocks, steady. Erie, 19½; Illinois Central, 98; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½; Ohio and Mississippi, 31½. Pennsylvania, 60½. Illinois Central, 98. Atlantic and Great Western, 26½. Ohio and Mississippi, 31½. Pennsylvania, 60½. Illinois Central, 98. Atlantic and Great Western, 26½. Ohio and Mississippi, 31½. Pennsylvania, 60½.

The Pall Mall Gazette re-states Gortschakoff's note and merely says that the views that are

SECOND EDITION.
FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Rumored Cabinet Changes—Political Speculations—The Legal Tender Act—Tax Decision—Financial.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1870.

SECRETARY FISH RETIRES.

It is reported from a trustworthy source that Fish will withdraw from the Cabinet before the termination of the present Congress. It is said to be his desire to resign after the assembling of Congress, but it is understood the President's wish is that he remain during the session. Judge Edward Pierrepont is spoken of as successor to Fish.

THE LEGAL TENDER ACT.

It is understood that at a consultation of the Judges of the Supreme Court on Saturday, participated in by a full bench, excepting Chief Justice Chase and Justice Nelson, the question was considered whether the Court would reinstate upon the calendar the case which has already attracted much attention and involves the constitutionality of the legal tender act. It is understood to-day that the Court will decline to hear arguments in the case at the present session, on the ground that the proposition is of such importance that it should properly receive a full bench, especially since a similar case was decided by the Court by an incomplete bench. At the same time the Court objects to being made a convenient agency to test the question, and would not be surprised to withdraw from whenever the completion of the Court seems to suit them.

A later dispatch says the Supreme Court has voted the motion to restore the case to the docket.

OTHER CABINET RUMORS.

The Tribune correspondent telegraphed Sunday as follows: "When the President left here for Philadelphia on Friday, it was understood officially that his visit to Philadelphia was of a strictly private nature. It is learned, however, that he had a very lengthy private interview with Gen. Grant, which has a strong political significance which will be fully developed soon after his return. The Philadelphia Inquirer says that the question of how Pennsylvania is represented in his Cabinet, he having to appointed himself on several occasions in the past, and in his present visit to Philadelphia is for the purpose of consultation with some of the leading men, that a united and progressive effort may be agreed upon from the many elements of the Republican party of that State. Pennsylvanians who have been in Washington during the past week have been making the same points that the Inquirer has made, and that is the feeling of the people. That they have a right to have Pennsylvania represented in his Cabinet, he freely admits, and that he desires to do so in all the points, and thus conclude the first point of a pacification so ardently desired on both sides."

One newspaper says there is talk as if we were about to declare a republic. Such would be a step not to be taken unless we discussed it. Such a step would be a step not to be taken unless we discussed it.

Count Bismarck says that he is not opposed to the principle of armistice that he desired as much as any other neutrals to end hostilities, and that he desired to see a Government in France a power which might contract definite engagements. We were thus in accord on essential points. He

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER

of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:

Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1870.

Boxes at Frankfort 95½.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 111@111½.

THE following table showing the number of feet in a mile in the different nationalities may materially assist the reader in understanding the relative positions of the forces engaged in the present Franco-Prussian war:

	Yards	Feet
English mile	1,760	5,280
Russian mile	1,166	3,500
Italian mile	1,667	4,401
Irish and Scotch mile	2,240	6,720
Polish mile	4,467	12,960
German mile	5,929	17,780
Swedish and Danish mile	7,023	21,069
Hungarian mile	8,238	24,720
French league	3,023	10,569

THE same little game that is purposed to be played in Harrisburg of a union of the Democrats with the Independent Republicans in order to throw the power into the hands of the Democracy, is announced as the programme for the coming Congress. The Democrats propose a fusion with the revenue reformers. The bid is to give the Speaker to a Western revenue reformer and then control the organization of the House, the Democrats to have the best positions on Committees. There is just about as much probability of their succeeding in this, as in our Legislature, and not much in either. Independent of this, however, it is the most open and flagrant bid for bribery and corruption that has ever yet been openly exhibited. The western revenue reformer who will lend himself to this scheme is not named, but when he is, and accepts the conditions, both Democrats and Republicans will turn from him with disgust.

THE *Chicago Tribune*, that so earnestly supported Wentworth as against Farwell, the regular Republican nominee in Illinois, formally declares for free trade as the platform of the party which shall have its services hereafter. It takes the ground that the Democratic party entered into the fight every where with the advantage of having an issue in which it believes, and for which it is prepared to vote, viz: "Free Trade." Having used the best efforts to convince the readers that it was sound in its Republican principles, and as Republicans was urging the election of Wentworth, it now asserts that "the Revenue Reform party will enter Congress prepared to claim the speaker, the organization of the House, and the appointment of Committees." When a journal endorses the character of corruptions, and being defeated at home in its pet object, undertakes to thunder revenge reformers as a lot of men open for bids, the sooner it passes all advocacy of the Republican party, the better for the party.

WHILE FREE TRADERS have been making the most violent efforts to clap their partizans, their defeat in different places is an assurance of the strength of the Republican party in that direction. In Michigan Eldridge was the nominee of the Democratic party in the first district. He was an open and avowed Free Trader, but was defeated by Waldron, not only a Republican but a Protectionist. The first district of Illinois is another instance, where Wentworth was nominated by free traders, the Democrats making no nomination, against Farwell, the Republican candidate and a protectionist. Every effort was made to secure the election of Wentworth, but Farwell received a handsome majority. In Minnesota Donnelly was nominated by the Free Traders, the Democrats in his district making no nomination. Money was lavishly expended, but Donnelly was defeated and Averill elected. Whenever the question comes fairly before the Republican party, these free trade bolters will be recognized as belonging to the Democracy, and the unity of the Republican party is shown in favor of protection.

AN INTERVIEWER OF NAPOLEON questioned him with reference to his wealth. Napoleon assured him that he had nothing, and that Eugenie was penniless save her dowery. Whether Napoleon ever had any such conversation with any interviewer is questionable, but whether he had or not, the following letter will be read with interest. It is written in answer to one, published in the London papers, from M. Pietri, the private Secretary of Napoleon III.

To M. Pietri:

You dare, Monsieur, to state that your sire has not so much as a centime invested in foreign funds. Now I shall demonstrate to you, by figures, that you speak in ignorance or you conceal the truth. The petition I filed in Paris enables me to speak with certainty of the finances of L. N. Bonaparte, and I am very sure that his treasurer, M. Thelin—a very honest man, by the way—will not contradict me. Herein is a list of investments abroad which I know to have been made by the ex-Emperor:

		Francs.
In 1854	With Baring Brothers, of London	4,000,000
In 1855	" Fleury Brothers, of Vienna	4,000,000
In 1855	" Rothschild & Co., of Vienna	4,000,000
In 1855	" Wm. J. H. Stone, of Berlin	1,000,000
In 1855	" In the Ionian Isles	1,000,000
In 1855	" In the Ottoman Bank	1,000,000
In 1855	" At New York, on mortgages, by Duc de Morny	10,000,000
In 1857	" In the Banking House of Prandor & Co., and Phlix Baudon	5,000,000
In 1859	" The Empress purchases an estate in her own name, at Farnborough, through Phlix	4,000,000
In 1870	" The Empress purchases another estate of Alcoy, near Alicante	2,000,000
In 1870	" With Messrs. Mallet Brothers, of Amsterdam, for investment	1,000,000
	Total	40,000,000

It is for you, Monsieur, to say how much your master ever placed in the French funds. For my own part, I only known of one investment in the route made by him, and that was for the benefit of a "little lady" whose name I shall not mention. Receive, &c.,

October 1, 1870. MAX FAX.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY VOTE.

We direct attention to the report of the action of the County Committee in reference to the vote on the Crawford county system. The Committee, to whom this matter was referred some time ago, have been doing all in their power to obtain a full report of the vote on this matter, having addressed two circulars at different times to the districts which have not as yet reported their vote, and in other ways urged the necessity of prompt attention to this business. But up to this time a large number of the districts have failed to respond and the matter is now made public in order that the County Committee may be relieved from the responsibility of further delay.

SECESSION.

In the fresh charge preferred against Pizmont, there has been awakened a feeling calling for thorough and critical investigation. All public institutions are liable to have these charges made, and while it is easy to make them, there are times when it is difficult to disprove them, to such an extent at least as to satisfy the public mind. Every man or woman, who has a friend or relative in any Insane Asylum, feels like condemning the institution for the least neglect. In the case lately brought before the Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, while the Board may have been satisfied that Hutchinson had been fully cared for, both before and after his decease, the public was not. There were lingering doubts existing whether one of the necessary accompaniments of the care of an Insane Asylum should be virgin. The testimony of Mr. Williams that this was the first instance of the kind that ever came under his notice, although he has had charge of several cases from the hospital, while it undoubtedly gives credit to the institution, avenges nothing to be against it then for it in the case of Hutchinson. It would be improper to intimate that, notwithstanding the decision of the Board, there were good grounds for belief that care had not been taken of Hafferdingey before his death, no matter how much may have been done after his decease, but it is all important to assure the Asylum, that the public do not believe that any person who can be properly cleansed, and so properly cleansed during life, will breed head vermin within twenty-four hours after his death. And the public argue from a stand-point that is incontrovertible, that, if such was the the fact, it would have been in the last 1800 years a matter of scientific observation. On the contrary, however, the universal conclusion has always been that filth breeds vermin, and cleanliness is never accompanied with any such evidences either before or after death.

We would not have referred to this matter, had not a second charge followed so speedily upon the first. While it may be true that the second and the first are totally groundless, either with regard to the Inmates, or the conduct of those in charge of the Asylum, yet there are too many months within that building, totally dependent on the care of those in authority, and utterly helpless themselves, not to create a feeling everywhere that something is wrong, and that more than a mere superficial examination should be resorted to. We sincerely hope that those in authority may demand an investigation, not only by the Board of Managers, but by a legally appointed committee. Nor do we mean by this to cast a doubt on those gentlemen composing the Board. We have every confidence in them, and believe them to be gentlemen of honor and integrity, who would not shield the institution one moment, if it deserved censure. But these investigations are always accompanied with dissatisfaction, when confined exclusively to members of the institution. This is the only reason a committee outside the Board is spoken of. Let the Committee visit the Asylum to see, not simply to hear. Let inquiry be made of the friends of those who are wearing out their wretched lives within the walls, with no remedy against oppression and neglect, except a vigilance, not only in securing the appointment of efficient and worthy men, but in carefully watching. Lest time may blunt sympathy, and constant association with lunatics, and constant demands on their attention wear out their patience, until they become indifferent and positively neglectful. This is fact in the great danger.

THEORISTS.

The Republican party is cursed with theorists. This term, though broad and emphatic, is the one that best presents our idea. Every speculator of reform marches down his programme. Booted and spurred he brings his idea into the market and rides it to death. Some of the very best men of our day and time are theorists, moving heaven and earth' to embrace within the recognized principles of the party some favorite idea of their own, utterly impracticable and equally impossible to carry into execution even if adopted as a cardinal principle. The corruptions of a party are neither more nor less than the corruptions of the individuals composing the party. Whenever individual life has no fostering taint within it, parties will be pure, but until that hour arrives there will always be perception in political organization. Nor does it matter by what name the party may be called. Even reform, although it may be blatant mouthed while it strikes to cleanse one spot, has within itself the germ of another equally as bad as the one it craves credit for endeavoring to eradicate. And if it grows, nourished by success, corruption will grow with it, until some other handful of men will raise the same cry and work their way to power, over the ruins of what, a few years prior, was the party of reform.

Mr. Ramsey, a recognized Republican, of great merit and intelligence, in unquestionably the most impenetrable man of the day. He is emphatically a theorist, and while have been termed the greatest efforts of his life, have borne no fruit. His cloud capped ideas are up among the stars, and he knows no more of plain Darby and Joan, than if he lived in a realm of spirits. Talented as he is, he cannot bring himself down to the thoughts of the heavens of wood and the drawers of water, and has not the most remote idea, of the governing power ruling their hearths and home. He knows perhaps, that they would wince beneath a wound of the flesh, that they have hates, and loves, and hopes, and fears, but he would be as much out of place sitting in their little family circles, and entering into their thoughts, as they with him. His theories, as a consequence are not adopted to the people. There is however this about them, they are mostly kind.

On the other hand, General Butler seems indeed to be as speculative as is Sumner, but never kind. The destruction of the unity of the Republican party, is, to him, a hideous night-mare. It haunts him day and night, and every new and then he fathers some idea as wild and fanciful, if not worse than either, as Sumner ever dreamed of, and nearly always wrong. It is not necessary to turn to his past efforts to enforce this position. Enough to point to the one of the present hour. The settlement of the Alabama claims, by a peremptory demand of this government, embracing the custom of Canada, or on refusal, war with England. If the administration, says Mr. Butler, would do but this, the Republican party would be a unit, and secure success in 1872.

This is Butler's last at present, and it is to be hoped it will be his last for all time to come. There is within it, nothing that commends it to the people. War is no toy for children, no plaything of an hour, and cannot be made a plank in any party platform, and that party live. It is a national question, and should have nothing to do with politics. And while it is true, that as a nation we should have some adjustment of these claims, either peaceably or forcibly, either by withdrawing them or peremptorily demanding their settlement, yet it is only as a nation this should be done, and not inaugurated by any positive party act, in making it a bond of unity by embracing it within the cardinal principles of the party. But it is another theory and one that it is palpably wrong.

Mention is made of these two gentlemen, only as illustrative of the position occupied, that there is far too much speculation in the party. The truth is we need more plain practical work. More of the utilitarian and less of the utopian. No theory is necessary to constitute party unity, and more than that, it is not only useless, but dangerous. Suppose it be conceded that there is corruption, and great corruption, in the Republican party. It is the corruption of individuals, and the cure is, to turn them out. Drive them away. Then in plain, practical work, and does not require the old Bunkum of Sumner, nor the Moloch of Butler to assist. Nor is it the work of statesmen. It is not the duty of every citizen of the land. The farmer, mechanic, laborer, the bone and sinew of all parties, have the power to cast off the tainted flesh that hangs upon them. Not by division, but by unity; not at the legislature or at Congress, but at home. For the corruption of a party, is the corruption of the individuals of the party, and once clear of the men who advocate corrupt measures, a party will be pure.

Nor do we need anything more than we now possess to maintain the Republican party intact. There is no need of any theory in this respect. If there was, any party would split into a thousand fragments, that was only held together by theory. In it not true that the past is forgotten and has no longer cohesive power to bind men in one common cause. Keep the party free from opportunities of its virtues, free of men who buy and bribe, and still, free of Legislative and Congressional political pawnbrokers, and the past will be a living voice, condemning Democracy and exalting Republicanism. We want no other principles than those we have, of progress and reform. If we cannot live by these, it will not aid us to patch our platform with a bloody plank, as Butler suggests. We are not weak, but strong, stronger than any party that has been for forty years, and in our next campaign of 1872, by simple, plain and practical work, will just as certainly be victorious as that the year does come.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CUMULATIVE OR FREE VOTING.

This system of voting, proposed by Senator Buckalew, and which seems to find favor in some quarters, allows the voter to divide his vote as he may see proper in all elections where more than one person is to be elected to the same office. Its author, Mr. Buckalew, said in a speech explanatory of its peculiarities:

"It consists in allowing the voter to distribute his votes among candidates as he shall see fit, or to concentrate them upon one. It is here assumed that the voter shall have the same number of votes, as the number of persons to be chosen, and that the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

* * * * * * *

In the Bloomsburg act fractional votes are allowed when three, four or six persons are to be chosen, and they may be allowed with advantage in other cases. Most commonly they will be convenient and desirable to majorities rather than minorities, and there can be no question that their allowance will popularize the free vote, render its reformatory action more effectual, and facilitate its extension generally, to popular and corporate elections. Fractional votes have been used with approval many times in recent local elections in Pennsylvania, they have also been used in national political conventions for the nomination of candidates for Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States and their use will be found essential to the smooth workings of representative elections under the amended constitution of Illinois. It is evident that when a voter has three votes and shall desire to bestow them equally upon two candidates, he must divide one of his votes; in other words in order to give one vote and a half to each of two candidates he must break one of his votes into two equal fractions. When four persons are to be chosen and the majority of the voters shall desire to vote for three candidates, (giving an equal support to each) fractions of one-third should be created; that is each majority voter should divide one of his votes into three equal parts, so that he can give one vote and one-third to each of the three candidates. And when six persons are to be chosen, and the voter shall desire to vote for four, he must (in order to render them an equal support) divide two of his votes into four halves and give one vote and a half to each of the four candidates to be voted for."

Thus if seven delegates were to be elected from Allegheny county to the proposed Convention to amend the State Constitution, each voter would be considered to have seven votes, the whole of which he might give to one candidate, or he might give three and a half votes to two candidates, or he might divide his seven votes amongst all or any number of the candidates, in any way his ingenuity might devise.

To see the practical working of this system let us suppose that James Veech, Thomas M. Marshall, Thomas M. Howe, John P. Penney, Maj. A. M. Brown, Russell Errett, and Thomas Williams were the candidates of the Republican party for that position.

When the election officers in almost any division in the city came to count off the votes they would find that John Smith had stricken off one name obnoxious to him and given to each of the other candidates one and *one sixth of a vote*. That John Jones had stricken off two names and given to the others one and *two-fifths of a vote*. John Doe struck three names off and divided his seven votes amongst four candidates, being one and *three-fourths of a vote* to each. An enthusiastic friend of glorious Tom Marshall gave him three votes and divided his other four amongst the other six candidates, being *two-thirds of a vote* to each. A grateful client of Maj. Brown's gave him five votes and divided his other two amongst the other six candidates, being *one-third of a vote* to each. An abolitionist of thirty years standing, grateful to the indomitable Errett, gave him six votes and divided his other vote between two of the candidates, being *one-half vote* to each. And several friends of Mr. Howe each gave him two votes, and divided their other five amongst the six other candidates, being *five-sixths of a vote* to each.

A reader of the classics, familiar with the orations of Cicero, who thought the late member of Congress equal to the whole combined delegation, gave Mr. Williams full six votes, and divided his other one into *seconths*.

So on in infinite variety of fractions until the last vote would be counted.

The Democratic ballots would not probably present quite so many alternations in the kaleidoscope of political preference, for Hopkins, for Benton Kerr, for Barr, and for the other nominees of that miscellaneous party; but perhaps the curious freaks of 1836 might be repeated by them. I refer to the time when they elected crazy Gold Rogers to the Constitutional Covention and allowed William Wilkins, who was on the same ticket, to be defeated.

Fancy the labors of the election officers. To note down and add up half votes, thirds, fourths, fifths, sixths and sevenths of votes. Would not arithmetics be in demand and the table of logarithms be essential at every poll?

When would the returns come in? Would they be correct when received? and in case of a contested election who would wade through the labyrinth of fractions to ascertain the result?

Senator Buckalew claims for this system that it will break up corruption and stop cheating at elections. I confess my inability to see how it will have any such happy effect. On the contrary, to my unsophisticated mind, this system appears to give full swing for treachery and foul play to every candidate upon the ticket disposed to indulge his genius in that line. I have supposed the case of a ticket composed of honorable gentlemen, each of whom would scorn to take any advantage of his associates. But if individuals not so scrupulous made up that ticket, how would it be? Such an opportunity to sell out their colleagues is offered by no other plan of voting ever proposed. "*Every officer for himself*" would be the rule, and unheard of rascality the inevitable result. By shrewd management a bad man, supported by only one-seventh of the party, can easily be elected over the heads of honorable men who would not stoop to the same chicanery. "Free voting" will bring about anything but what its author wishes, for it opens wide the door to the game of cheating the honorable and unsuspecting.

It is as complicated and would be the source of as much trouble, besides giving opportunity to so many schemes of personal advantage amongst candidates upon the same ticket, that it can never be seriously entertained, especially for large districts, after it has received the slightest examination. G. C.

BRIEF TOPICS.

CUBA.

Cuba is silent but still suffering. The conflict on that island has been going on so long that public attention may be excused from suffering distractions by greater quarrels elsewhere. But the situation is extremely bad. A momentary gleam of satisfaction is produced among the Spaniards when they learn that some leader of more or less importance among the Cubans has been killed, but as another always takes his place, affairs remain precisely as they were a year ago. Gen. Cars, the Spanish Commander-in-Chief, who robbed a surrendered Cuban General of his fine horse, has made a nice little fortune of $100,000 in a similar way, and gone back to Spain in disgrace. Gen. Zas assumes command in his place. A writer at Santiago de Cuba, a Spaniard, says that commerce is prostrate, and that credit and good faith are fast disappearing; also, that vice, misery and indolence are on the increase; after describing the misery in the department and the need for more troops, the correspondent says: Added to this hopeless picture, we have the natural indolence and apathy of the country, which beholds its wealth disappearing without opposition. Everybody complains of the situation, but nobody does anything to stop the war and vanquish of the enemy; all await the initiative and the activity of the Government. Valmaseda is proving himself neither a soldier nor a statesman, and there seems to be no one on the Spanish side who is able to close the war or to conduct it decently.

A TERRIBLE DEED.

The *Progres du Nord*, newspaper, gives the ghastly account of a eye-witness of the massacre of French prisoners of war at Sedanne. According to this statement, the prisoners, numbering about 4,600, after marching many hours under the escort of German troops, were ordered to halt and rest in the forest of St. Jean. There, all of a sudden, a platoon and file firing opened on them from the front, rear and flanks of the column, causing terrible slaughter. Those who were able to escape fled into the woods, the Prussians killing each other in the excitement which followed, and peasants report that corpses covered the entire line of road in front of the forest. The cause of this terrible massacre is not definitely known. According to some accounts, the soldiers of the Fifteenth regiment of infantry, exasperated at having been forced to quit Sedanne without having attempted for its defence, as much as their courage inspired them with, furious at having received the order to abandon their post before their ammunition was nearly exhausted, and wishing, by an act of heroism, to gain some revenge, threw themselves, unarmed as they were, on the front of the escort, and engaged for a short time in a most unequal struggle against the Prussians, who are said to have immediately retorted by opening a shap fire on them.

LONDON SQUALOR AND CRIME.

An inside view of the life of the "criminal classes of London is given in a recent inquest on the case of a Mrs. Tantiny, who was killed by the blow of a knife thrown by her husband in a moment of intoxicated rage. The Tantiny residence was a cellar of two rooms in a crowded tenement house. Next door was the parish church, whose sanctifying influence seems confined to its own walls; for under its shadow the Tantinny family lived in a squalor which is all the more terrible from the fact that it seems to have been the rule and not the exception in that neighborhood. The two rooms were *en suite*, but the family, through poverty or inclination, occupied only one, which served for all the purposes of life. Nine members of the family cooked, ate and slept in this one room, whose floor was the earth, and whose furniture consisted of two chairs, a table and one bed. Father, mother and seven children slept in that bed, quarreled on the floor and ate from the single table. In one of these quarrels the head of the patriarchal household threw a knife at the mother, and she fell over on the bed in which she was sitting, dead.

EGYPT.

A very remarkable collection of Egyptian antiquities is now on exhibition at the London Crystal Palace. It consists of several specimens of mummies, bronze, stone, wooden and terra cotta objects of worship and veneration, tablets, amulets, papyri, scarabæi, vases and pieces of domestic furniture. It is said there is scarcely any question relating to Egyptian history that cannot be explained by some of these objects, or any reference in the Sacred Writings, or in Herodotus or Juvenal, that cannot be illustrated out of the numerous and varied treasures of this collection. Various stages of Egyptian art are exemplified, and the habits of domestic life are revealed of this wonderful people at an era contemporary with David and Solomon, if not with the Judges of Israel and Moses. The female fashions of three thousand years ago are illustrated by instruments of personal vanity, mirrors, wooden pillows for the neck, boxes of paint and other cosmetics, and tiring pins—such as Jezebel might have used in her proudest days; and the amulets, which were worn as charms against diseases and injuries, and especially against "evil eye"—a form of superstition as prevalent in Italy now as it was in Egypt three thousand years ago—are said to be, some of them exquisitely wrought in carnelian, jasper and agate.

THE ECLIPSE.

The chief object of the expeditions fitted out for viewing the eclipse of the coming December, undoubtedly is to discover the nature of the sun's corona. The phenomenon itself has long been known—being thought by some to have been spoken of by Philostratus in his "Life of Apollonius," and noticed by Kepler during the total eclipse at Naples in 1605, while De Wyberd fairly described it in 1652, altho' if the description was accurate, the extent of the corona must then have been far less than at present it is, that of last year being described by General Myer as reaching to a distance of "two or three diameters of the lunar disc." In 1842, M. Petit, at Montpelier, estimated the width of the corona as barely one-fourth of the moon's diameter, although Francis Bailly considered it as about twice as wide, while the younger Struve estimated some of the rays as nearly eight times the moon's diameter in length, which confirmed the account given by MM. Plantade and Capios in 1806. In 1860 Mr. De la Rue and the Padre Secchi photographed the sun in eclipse, and settled the fact that the bright or portion of the corona belongs to the sun. Observations taken were during the great eclipse of 1868, with the aid of the spectroscope, produced the belief, at least in the mind of Prof. Harkness., a man thoroughly familiar with the laws of spectroscopic analysis, that the corona is a very rarefied self luminous atmosphere surrounding the sun, and perhaps principally composed of the incandescent vapor of iron. The theory that the corona is due to a lunar atmosphere is associated with the name of Kepler and Halley, although it was opposed by Newton, but we now know that the moon has no atmosphere which would account for the appearing of the corona. According to La Hire the corona is caused by an action of the sun's rays at the lunar disc, this astronomer holding that the inequalities of the moon's surface reflect the solar rays; while De Lisle supposed that these were rays diffracted at the moon's edge, but this theory has been disposed of by Baden Powell and Sir David Brewster, while De Lisle disposed of La Hiro's. Two theories now divide astronomers; one is that the corona is a true solar appendage; according to the other, it is simply a terrestrial phenomenon, due to the ranges of the sun's rays through the earth's atmosphere. To settle this point will be the main business of the expedition.

A PRACTICAL CHARITY.

The Freemasons of Tennessee are at present taking steps with the view of putting in operation a novel plan for providing comfortable homes for the widows and orphans of deceased brothers. "In each grand division of the State," says an exchange, "a thousand or more acres of land are to be acquired by gift or purchase, and cut up into small lots of one or two acres, with a small cottage on each. A portion of the land will be reserved for a school house and church, thus making the locality a sort of community by itself. In most cases there will be children old enough to care for the land, raising vegetables and fruits for the markets, and any deficiency of food and raiment will be supplied from the benevolent fund of the grand division. The seventy-two Masonic lodges of the State have already raised nearly $30,000 toward the object to be accomplished.

DEATH OF PILONE.

The people of Naples have recently been in a great state of excitement, in consequence of the capture of Antonio Cozzotine, alias Pilone, a notorious brigand, in the vicinity of Mount Vesuvius, who was killed at Naples, on October 14th, while resisting arrest. Pilone, it is reported, was born at Resina, in 1823, and followed the trade of a stone-cutter until reaching the age of twenty-one, when he was drawn as a conscript, and entered the Neapolitan army. He was serving in the artillery when the troops of the dethroned Francis II were disbanded and sent home by the Italian Government. On being again called into the military service, Pilone and many others took flight and became brigands. For the last ten years Pilone, as the chief of the brigands, was prominent for his daring and successful robberies, and for the ingenuity with which he eluded the pursuit of the police. He was condemned to death three times, and was convicted of twelve murders. After his head had been broken up by the police, Pilone boldly took up his residence in Naples, and organized a system of extorting money by sending threatening letters. He was arrested while receiving "hush money" at a secluded spot, through information given by the person to whom he had sent a threatening letter. In the violent struggle that ensued, Pilone was stabbed by one of the agents of police, and died on the spot.

THE WINE CROP.

The Boston *Post* says: There is good news for wine drinkers. We do not refer to the defeat of Mr. Phillips in Massachusetts, but to the welcome announcement that the war has not ruined the vintages of the Marne and that the cellars of Rheims and Epernay have not been drained of the produce of former years by ribulous German warriors. There was a story that every invading soldier was to have a beaker of fillery presented to him in honor of the occasion, as the battalions passed through Rheims; but to whatever extent that may be carried out, it is more certain that the occupying forces, under command of of the Duke of Mechlenburg, have given every encouragement to the laborers of the vintage. The railways are occupied with a less pleasant transfer than that of Roederer and his sparkling fellows, but it appears that a regular transport from the wine district, through Belgium, to England has been arranged, and that we shall receive our regular supplies of the indispensable beverage in that way, to the detriment of the New Jersey cider factories. As if to make up for any possible deficiency in the sparkling wines of France, Madeira is overflowing. By a singular chance, the grape this season have very few seeds, and the yield is consequently much greater, so that there are not enough casks on the island to hold it.

THE LADY OF LYONS.

The credit of the authorship of this play has recently been denied to Bulwer. It is stated that the "Minerva," a literary journal published in New York some fifty years ago, and edited by James G. Brooks, contained a tale written by Mrs. Helen Maria Williams, entitled "Perron, or the Bellows-mender of Lyons." This tale, coming to the notice of Bulwer, was dramatized by him, the prominent points, characters and scenes being retained. Bulwer, however, in the first printed edition of the play, admits his obligations to "The Bellows-mender of Lyons," but does not mention the name of the authoress. Helen Maria Williams was an English authoress, who was born in the north of England in 1762, and who died in Paris in 1827. She went to London at the age of eighteen, and during the ensuing ten years published several tales and poems, which excited great attention. In 1790 she settled in Paris, and wrote two volumes of letters on the state of France. These letters described the Girondists, and on their downfall she was in ale, ground oats mixed with milk, tallow candles' greaves soaked in boiling imprisoned. Pilone was stabbed by one of the agents water, and hempseed are all stimulating of police, and died on the spot. and tend to make the fowl lay.

RECIPES.

Sugar Cake.—Three cups of sugar, one of sour cream, one of butter, three eggs, one teaspoonful of saleratus, and flour enough to stiffen.

Loaf Cake.—Three pounds of flour, one and one-half of sugar, one and one-half of butter, six eggs, one half-pint of yeast; spice to suit your taste.

Johnny Cake.—Two cups of Indian meal, one cup of flour, two cups of sweet milk, three tablespoonfuls of molasses, one teaspoonful of soda, salt and bake in flat tins in quick oven. Sour milk will do.

Corn Meal Waffles.—Two eggs, yolks well beaten, one spoonful of butter, one of flour, one pint of sweet milk, one pint of meal twice sifted, half teaspoonful of soda; add last the whites of the eggs well beaten.

Light Tender Rolls.—Rub a piece of shortening, the size of a hickory nut in to one quart of flour, and a little salt, and enough fresh yeast to make it rise. Warm the water slightly, and make the dough up firm. Let it stand over night, in the morning add a little soda, and cut out with a biscuit cutter, make a little thicker than biscuit. Let them stand in a warm place to rise, and then put in the oven to bake.

Ice Pudding.—One quart of milk, the yolks of twelve eggs, one pound of sugar, one tablespoonful essence vanilla, one tablespoonful cinnamon, essence of lemon. Put into a porcelain lined sauced pan, and sit it over the fire till it is one point from boiling. Let it cool, and afterwards freeze as any other ice. When frozen, let it be well covered with salt and ice for one hour; then mould it with pieces of preserved apricot, cherries, &c. In an hour it will be fit to use.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

POULTRY—A WORD TO FARMERS.

With the approach of cold weather, the supply of dressed poultry increases, but there is a corresponding growth of the demand, and the market is very fairly active, and pretty full prices current. That to which we particularly desire to call attention at present, however, is the necessity for taking great care in the forwarding of Thanksgiving stock. Turkeys and chickens will, as usual, be most wanted, and the very best quality insisted upon, which should be borne in mind by shippers in making selections. Pack in boxes—old shoe cases are the best—with nice clean straw, closely laid, so as to prevent shaking; mark number of carcasses and aggregate net weight in a conspicuous place on the outside, and forward by express in time to reach the consignee at least three days before the 24th instant. Later than that and the stock will not be wanted. Above all things do not pack in barrels, as it so cramps the stock as to break the limbs and otherwise disfigure the body, and render the sales more difficult. By following the above directions, farmers will add materially to the returns of their consignments for the approaching holiday, though the result would always be much more satisfactory to country shippers did they ignore the careless manner in which large amounts of dressed poultry are sent into this market every winter.—*New York Commercial Bulletin.*

HOW PEOPLE TAKE COLD.

Not by tumbling into the river and dragging home, wet as a drowned rat; not by being pitched into the mud, or spilled into the snow in sleighing-time; not by walking for hours over shoe-top in mud; not by soaking in the rain without an umbrella; not by hoeing potatoes until you are in a sweat; these are not the things which give people colds; and yet they are all the time telling us how they "caught their death cold by exposure."

The time for taking cold is after your exercise. It is not the act of exercise which gives the cold, but the getting cool too quick after exercising.

For example, you walk very fast to get to the railroad station, or for any other purpose, and when you get to the desired spot you raise your hat, and find yourself in a perspiration; you take a seat, feeling quite comfortable as to temperature, and before you are aware of it, you experience a sensation of chilliness, and the thing is done. You look around to see where the cold comes from, and find an open window near you, or a door, or you have taken a seat in the draft.

After any kind of exercise do not stand a moment at a street corner for anybody or anything, nor at an open door or window. When you have been exercising in any way whatever, winter or summer, go into a house, or to some sheltered place, and, however warm the room may be, do not at once pull off your hat and cloak, but wait awhile—some five minutes or more, and lay aside one thing at a time; thus acting, a cold is impossible. Notice a moment: When you return from a brisk walk, and you enter a warm room, raise your hat, and your forehead will be moist; let the hat remain a few moments, and feel the forehead again, and it will be dry; showing that the room is actually cooler than your body, and that, with outdoor clothing on, you have really cooled off full soon enough.

Many of the severest colds I have ever known men to take, were the result of sitting down to a warm meal in a cold room, after a long walk; or, being engaged in writing, has let the fire go out, and their first admonition of it was that creeping chilliness which is the ordinary forerunner of a severe cold. Persons have often lost their lives by writing, or reading in a room where there was no fire, although the weather outside was rather comfortable. Sleeping in rooms long unused has destroyed the life of many a visitor and friend. Our splendid parlors and our nice "spare rooms" help to enrich many a doctor.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

KEEPING CIDER.

As cider time is at hand, we publish the following information as to its proper manufacture, furnished us by a friend, which will be of much use to those who will give it due attention, in enabling them to secure a better quality of this delightful beverage.

Our friend says "much of the excellence of cider depends upon the temperature at which the fermentation is conducted, and is a point greatly overlooked by the manufacturers of this liquor. As soon as pressed from the fruit, it should be strained into sulphured casks and placed in a cold situation, where the temperature does not exceed fifty degrees Fahrenheite. If left in the heating sun, much of the sugar is converted into vinegar by the absorption of atmospheric oxygen, and thus the liquor becomes acid and rough. On the contrary, if the fermentation be conducted at a low temperature, nearly the whole of the sugar is converted into alcohol and remains in the liquor instead of undergoing the process of acetification.

The acetous fermentation of the conversion of alcohol into vinegar proceeds most rapidly at a temperature of ninety-five degrees Fahrenheit, and at a low temperature the action becomes slower, until at forty-six degrees Fahrenheit no such change takes place. Independently of differences in the quality of fruit, this is the principle cause of the superiority of the cider made by one person over another, living in the same neighborhood. The one has a cooler cellar or barn than the other to store his cider in.

In practice it has been found that sour and rough apples produce the best cider. This arises because they contain less sugar and more malic acid, and the presence of the latter impedes the conversion of alcohol into vinegar, but cider made with such apples can never equal in quality that prepared at a low temperature from fruit abounding in sugar, which, if properly strained or racked at every indication of fermentation, will keep good twenty years.—*Knoxville Whig.*

CARE OF HORSES' LEGS.

One of our subscribers at Bridgeton, N. J., noted for having a superior quality of dried beef and hams, sends us, at our request, his recipe, which he has used for more than forty years, without a failure. It is as follows:

For every 100 lbs of beef, 7 lbs salt, 2 oz saltpetre, 1½ lbs brown sugar, 4 gallons water. Boil and skim, and pour over the meat when cold. If properly packed, that amount of water will cover the meat.

For pork, pack the hams and shoulders together. To every 100 lbs take 8 lbs salt, 4 oz saltpetre, 1½ lbs sugar, 4 gallons water.

The hams and beef for drying may be taken out after four weeks. To keep the meat after warm weather, the pickle will have to be boiled.—*Practical Farmer.*

HOW TO SAVE RUBBER SHOE SOLES.

It consists merely in melting together tallow and common rosin, in the proportion of two parts of the former to one part of the latter, and applying the preparation (hot) to the soles of the boots or shoes—as much of it as the leather will absorb. One farmer declares that this little recipe alone has been worth more than five years subscription to the newspaper publishing it.

PROMOTING LATHING:

To promote lathing in winter—especially our Northern winter—stimulating food is necessary, but breeders must bear in mind that this is not in this way are always more or less injured by the use of such food, and will in a short time be useless for any purpose whatever. The following kinds of food are stimulating. Cooked meat chopped fine, bread soaked in ale, ground oats mixed with milk, tallow candles' greaves soaked in boiling water, and hempseed are all stimulating and tend to make the fowl lay.

RECIPES.

Sugar Cake.—Three cups of sugar, one of sour cream, one of butter, three eggs,

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BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

6 Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.

Special Inducements for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
Monday Evening, Nov. 14, 1870. }

The movement in gold has been the chief topic for talk upon the street to-day. The highest quotations reported from New York were 113¼, from which point a reaction and has dropped to 112¾. Various gloomy fore the voice of two per cent. chain Friday last have been assigned. The most probable one was the fear of another "bank-run" of coin and high rates, which forced the Sub-Treasury to cover their offers.

The fact that Government bonds declined as gold rose, contrary to the usual course, indicates that the movement was temporary and speculative entirely.

The special attention for Government bonds were the lowest we have had for twelve months past, but prices improved a little towards the close of the day, though the market was still weak and the dealings slight.

The railway market has been unsettled all day, and nothing brought lower prices throughout the entire list. The large holders of all stocks are reported to be quite indifferent about the condition of the market as the case in money enables them to carry their fund without fear. Most of the leading lines will declare dividends, which will enable them to pay all interest on loans and have a balance with which to meet any increase in the call money.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Saturday.	Monday
Pacific, 1881		
" 1882		
" 1883		
" 1874		
" 1875		
Currency 6's		
New York Central		
Erie		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		
Chicago & N. W.		
" preferred		
Rock Island		
Fort Wayne		
Ohio & Mississippi		
" preferred		
Illinois Central		
Cumberland Coal		
New York Central and Erie		
Gold		

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 14, 1870.

The market is easy at 6@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange unchanged. Gold opened at 111¾; rose to 113¼, and fell gradually to 112¾@113. Carrying rates 6@6 per cent. Borrowing flat. The clearances were $70,000,000.

The Government circular, Comptroller of Currency, Controller of Customs, Assistant Treasurer at New York, and Collector of Internal Revenue at this city, will be closed on the 24th inst., being Thanksgiving day.

Stocks were heavy all day but no material change in values. Government bonds were dull and lower. Coupons of 1881 were offered at 113¼ and 6's of 1881 at 113¼. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Sterling Exchange dull at 9½@9¾ for bankers' sixty days' bills, and 9¾@9¾ for sight. Gold dull at 112¾@113. Clearings, $70,000,000. Balances, $3,000,000.

Customs receipts, $400,000. Sales of Government bonds, $100,000.

Gold Exchange Bank reports the following transactions in Government bonds for the week ending Nov. 12, 1870:

Sales of 5-20's, coupon, 1862, $1,000; 1864, $1,000; 1865, $1,000; 1865, new, $1,000; 1867, $1,000; 1868, $1,000; total, $6,000.

Sales of 10-40's, coupon, $1,000.

Sales of 6's, 1881, registered, $1,000.

Sales of 6's, 1881, coupon, $1,000.

Sales of 6's, 1881, new, registered, $1,000.

Sales of 6's, 1881, new, coupon, $1,000.

Sales of 6's, 1881, old, registered, $1,000.

Sales of 6's, 1881, old, coupon, $1,000.

Total sales, $14,000.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Hall, Sharpsburg, Chicago	6 cars
Hall & Co., Chicago	4 cars
I. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	2 cars
Rothchilds & Zeigler, Chicago	2 cars
Kesler, Chicago	1 car
Haas & Shamberg, Chicago	1 car
A. Lowenstein, Chicago	2 cars
M. Hirsh & Co., Chicago	2 cars
S. Katz, Chicago	1 car
J. W. Rose, Chicago	1 car
Mosier & Hoover, Chicago	1 car
A. Lowenthal, Chicago	1 car
J. J. Hay, Chicago	1 car
Keefe & Co.,

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Allegheny feeds more police.

Young Men's Christian Association annual meeting, Library room to-night.

Light Guard Fair at City Hall. Heath Zouaves drill and tableaux to-night.

Neil McGinn was fined one dollar yesterday by Mayor Callowe for shooting in the Park.

First lectures of the course, Mercantile Library—Rev. A. A. Willetts, Thursday night.

Yesterday was a bad day for pedestrians, wet, muddy, cold and generally disagreeable.

The Mozart Club will give their second parlor entertainment on the 23d of the present month.

Alderman Thomas is home from New York, whither he went on a business and pleasure trip last week.

Alderman Arent yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of John Hoffman for desertion, his wife Frederika making the information.

Sorg Brothers succeeded in fastening Mary Davis' nose yesterday with a shovel and will be brought before Alderman Butler for the amusement.

The December Numbers of the *Transatlantic Monthly* and Godey's ever-welcome *Lady's Book* are promptly received by Gildemeester, at 68 Fifth avenue.

The Project not of dividing the Second ward, Allegheny, has failed through. It was unexpectedly opposed by certain parties who say it is a political division.

The Market Committee of Councils will meet at East Liberty on Wednesday, at half-past eleven o'clock, to examine the various sites offered for the erection of a Market House.

The Master Mechanics of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad say twenty locomotive of coolers per hour are thrown from the smoke stack of an engine while in motion.

The Troy Hill tarrmage.—Nicholas Keish, another of the participants in the fight at Herbert's saloon, Saturday night, was arrested yesterday and held for a hearing before Mayor Chilcote.

Attention Rougeleaux!—There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Thirteenth ward at the Centre avenue school house this evening.

By order of the Chairman.

Andrew Bumgardner, a small youth of tender years, was whipped yesterday, but not by his parents. Alderman Donnelly inflicted the chastisement, and Andrew will be arrested as soon as Alderman Arent's police can find him.

Assault and battery.—Mrs. Dinah Kinnan yesterday, before Alderman Kerr, made information charging Hugh Feely and William Donahue with assault and battery, alleging that they attacked and beat her husband, Saturday night.

French Subscription.—A meeting of the Committee will be held next Wednesday, the 16th, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at Professor A. Arpin's, No. 4 Eighth street, to sum up the collections of the month and forward the money.

Blind Man Assaulted.—A fight occurred in a beer saloon in the Eighth ward, during which John Laney was knocked down by Jesse Riley. Laney is blind, having lost his sight by an explosion about a year ago. Alderman Arent issued a warrant for the arrest of Riley.

Foul Thoughts.—The domestic felicity of the Watkins family was disturbed yesterday by the husband and father returning home drunk for the third time in four days, and threatening to kill his wife. He called upon Alderman Arent, and an officer was sent to their residence in the Eighth ward to restore peace.

Alderman Mullen yesterday lodged a commitment against James Brown. The accused is one of the parties charged with being implicated in the robbery of Mr. Alfred Kelly lately, among which is that of Mr. McNally, who was knocked down and relieved of $200 a short time ago.

Obituary.—The many friends of Dr. Fousans, of Canfield, Ohio, son-in-law of Mr. F. A. Agnew, of this city, will be pained to learn of the death, which occurred at Youngstown, on Saturday last, whilst deceased was on a visit to that place. The remains were brought to Canfield, and interred on Monday.

Deacon Abest, Esq., Justice Everett was in town yesterday at Alderman Butler's office. He had called the evening previous at Mary Preston's on Reed street, and being ejected from the house, revenged himself by breaking a window, smashing it beyond redemption. Edward gave bail for a hearing to-day.

Almost a Fire.—About five o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered issuing from the roof of a house in McCandless' woods, Ross township, and by the prompt action of Mr. Dunkeld, who made the discovery, and some others who were called to the assistance, it was extinguished and a conflagration arrested.

To the Workhouse.—The following named persons were committed to the Workhouse by Alderman Hartman, of the Fifth ward, yesterday: John Price, for twenty days; George Bennett, twenty days; John King, for thirty days; Joseph Hall, for thirty days, and James R. Pearsall, for thirty days. All for disorderly conduct.

An insane boy entertained all whom he could engage in conversation yesterday at the Union Depot with a detailed account of the murder of his father, which he claimed to have previously having negotiated for the purchase of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the news from Europe. He was taken charge of by Officer Gray, and was taken in charge by the authorities.

Elizabeth Boyle, of No. 2, State alley, lodged considerable information before Alderman Donnelly yesterday complained to Alderman Butler. She stated that Mary cut her clothes line and caused them to come to the ground, and that she had threw ashes in such a way that she dust flew into her windows and caused her ironing. The case was heard and a compromise effected.

The *Dispatch* came to us yesterday considerably enlarged and rejoicing in a bright and handsome new dress. It was worked off on the large, lightning Hoe press purchased by Messrs. O'Neill & Rook, and just put in operation. We are glad to note the success and prosperity of our enterprising and well-conducted cotemporary.

Slight Fire.—About half past ten o'clock yesterday morning there was an alarm of fire from Box 18, occasioned by the burning of the roof of the upper story of the frame house on the line of Webster avenue, in Snow's Row, Colow, Dalzell & Co., at Soho. A short time since the property was purchased by the above firm with the intention of tearing it down to prevent fire. The loss will not exceed $200.

Plenty of It.—Matthew Reed had enough of litigation yesterday. He was up before Mayor Callowe on Monday for selling liquor on Sunday, another for selling liquor without a license, and the fourth for keeping a disorderly house and selling liquor. In each case he gave bail in the sum of $300 for trial.

Bargains are still offered at E. Mineer, 12 and 13 Fifth avenue, especially in light furniture, of which there is still a large assortment, however, can be purchased at unusually low rates. Store open day and night, and parties desiring to call at private rooms may have it if desired. Let all who need books call and examine the stock and enquire the prices.

Blasphemy.—The meanest man in the state of country is the fellow who entered the Methodist church at Port Perry and stole eleven quarters of the tin pedlar, which had been contributed by the Sunday school children to the library fund. The camp which will follow him, rob the dead.

And steal from the orphan its crust of bread."

Slanted Slanderers.—The Butcher boys seem to have become excited over the newspaper notoriety which has been given to them through the columns of several cotemporaries. Yesterday one of them, Theodore Kinner, was to be arraigned before Mayor Callowe, but failed to do so through the delight at his manhood not feeling by reading an account of the affair. The case was taken before Alderman McMasters and he gave bail for a hearing for assault and battery, to-day.

Y. M. C. A.—We again call attention to the annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. this evening at Library room, beginning at 7½ o'clock. An election for officers will be held, and the annual report will be read by the Secretary. Let there be a full attendance of members, as business of importance is to be transacted.

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THE COURTS.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge M'Kennan and M'Candless.

MONDAY, Nov. 14.—Court met at 10 o'clock, A. M., present Judge M'Kennan and M'Candless.

The list of jurors was called, after which Judge M'Kennan delivered an opinion in the case of Thos. Voyle, Assignee, vs. D. L. Lathrop, relative to the validity of certain judgments in Luzerne county.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

MONDAY, November 14.—The Supreme Court met at 10 o'clock A. M. Present: Chief Justice Thompson and Justices Read, Agnew, Sharswood and Williams.

The following business was transacted:

In the case of Wood, Morrell & Co. vs. the Redford and Bridgeport Railway Company, argument before this session, a full report of which was published, the injunction restraining the Directors from leasing the road to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company under the former order of the Court on petition of leasing road to respondents in the sum of $50,000 within ten days, was continued. Decided by the Court—Agnew, J., dissenting.

After some miscellaneous business was transacted, the President announced as the subject for the ensuing discussion: "Sabbath School Etiquette."

The first speaker was Rev. Dr. Douglas, who proceeded to deliver a lecture at once elegant and scholarly. He opened the discussion by referring to a case that came up in court recently, that exhibited phases so peculiar that the Judge was at a loss how to decide it. Even the lawyers with all their subtlety and ingenuity were unable to solve it. In such a position I find myself to-day on this subject. I certainly, as a teacher of Sabbath School, am disappointed. I went this morning to the U. P. Book Rooms and requested the Superintendent to let me have a book on this subject. He was amazed at the request, and said such a thing was unheard of. Nevertheless I feel complimented that this Convention has honored me by appointing me to make the opening speech on this subject as it is a tacit acknowledgment that I am the most Christian member of the Union. The speaker then went on to give some able and sickening definitions of what Sabbath School etiquette meant. I have found, he continued, in much, if not more, good breeding among the lower classes as among the rich. Teachers should cultivate decorum towards superintendents, and superintendents towards teachers. They should address each other in a respectful manner. I have seen ministers giving out a psalm and then resuming their seat, turning their backs to the hearers, this, I think, very poor etiquette. What a Sabbath School teacher copies is his class he should greet them all with a hearty "good morning," and not turn in a rough voice to "go over their lessons." I think it unbecoming to commit a breach of etiquette towards another even like steal from each other's orchards. The question seems to be how a days, how many names can I have on my roll, and not how many of the little ones can I lead to Jesus. The Doctor here illustrated this by referring to cases where he had refused to receive members from other congregations, when his own almost in a state of nudity. Many examples to illustrate this subject are given in the Bible. The Patriarchs and Prophets and Apostles might all be adduced on this subject. The Lord Jesus Christ himself is the most perfect example of this that we have on record.

The Doctor's speech throughout was one of unusual power and instruction, and was listened to with profound attention.

The next speaker was Colonel Richard Ruelf, who followed in an address at once powerful and poetical.

Rev. S. B. Reid followed. As usual, his remarks were interesting, earnest and to the point.

Professors J. R. Newell having arrived was called on and responded in a few well-chosen remarks.

T. J. Gillespie, Esq., was the last speaker. His remarks were appropriate and practical. He handled teachers who were operating in an epicy manner who ignore the slightest rules of etiquette.

The meeting was then dismissed with prayer and benediction by Rev. Mr. Clark.

Light Guard Fair at City Hall. Heath Zouaves drill and tableaux to-night.

TEMPERANCE.

Interesting Meeting Last Night—Eloquent Address by Rev. Dr. Douglass, Col. Hazlett, Rev. A. A. Reed and others.

The regular monthly meeting of the Sabbath School Teachers' Union of the United and Reformed Presbyterian Churches of Pittsburgh was held last evening in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Douglass Pastor), at 7½ o'clock. The meeting was large, all the churches of the city being represented, and the exercises were of unusual interest. President Rabe occupied the chair. The meeting was opened with singing, reading of Scripture, and prayer by Rev. S. B. Reed. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. Reports from the several committees were received. Mr. Gilmore, on behalf of the committee on the "Thanksgiving Celebration," reported that all the necessary arrangements had been perfected. The children will in the schools and meet on Fifth avenue and Grant street, where the procession is to be formed, and then march in order to Lecture Hall, where the grand mass meeting is to be held. Addresses are to be delivered by some of our most earnest and eloquent Sabbath School men.

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Light Guard Fair at City Hall. Heath Zouaves drill and tableaux to-night.

TEMPERANCE.

Interesting Meeting at Indiana, Pa.—Address by Col. Hazlett.

INDIANA, PA., Nov. 12, 1870.

A lecture on temperance was delivered in the United Presbyterian Church, in this town last Friday evening, under the auspices of the "Indiana Temperance Union," by Col. Richard Hazlett, old John Brown's Secretary. The dramatic history of the latter, as an able and affording entertainment as chaste, and mirth provoking, as novel and enjoyable. The audience was delighted, and some left the hall in a sober-aided as they entered. The vocalization, dances, instrumental performances and addresses were well delighted, and some left the hall, much the jokes and conundrums were fresh, lively and sparkling. Go to-night and enjoy the fun.

Fairs.—The Point Chapel fair, in this city, fairs still continues to be well patronized, and both promise to be successful in a pecuniary point of view, as well as in every other respect.

Light Guard Fair at City Hall. Heath Zouaves drill and tableaux to-night